NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

PUBLISHED BY GEO. C. BARRETT, NO. 52, NORTH MARKET STREET, (AT THE AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.)—T. G. FESSENDEN, EDITOR.

VOL. XII. BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1834. NO. 39.

ADDRESS OF J. BUEL, PRESIDENT OF THE N. Y. STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

Delivered at the Annual Meeting, Feb. 12, 1834.

We have associated, gentlemen, to increase the pleasures and profits of rural labor—to enlarge the sphere of useful knowledge—and by concentrating our energies, to give to them greater effect in advancing the public good. In no country does the agricultural bear so great a proportion to the whole population as in this. In England one-third of the inhabitants only are employed in husbandry; in France two-thirds; in Italy a little more than three-fourths*—while in the United States the agricultural portion probably exceeds five-sixths. And in no country does the agricultural population exercise such a controlling political power, contribute so much to the wealth, or tend so strongly to give an impress to the character of a nation, as in the United States. Hence it may be truly said of us, that our agriculture is our nursing mother, which nurtures, and gives growth, and wealth, and character to our country. It may be regarded as the great wheel which moves all the machinery of society, and that whatever gives to this a new impulse or energy, communicates a corresponding impetus to the thousand minor wheels of interest which it propels and regulates. Knowing no party, and confined to no sect, its benefits and its blessings, like the dews of Heaven, fall upon all. Identified then, as agriculture is, with the interests of every department in society, it becomes *our* profession, in particular, to endeavor to enlighten its labors, to remedy its defects, and to accelerate its improvement.

Of the multitude of objects which present themselves as worthy of our consideration, I can only embrace a few of the most prominent ones in the subject matter of this address. I shall particularly invite your attention to

The economy and application of manures;

The improvement of farm implements and machines;

The advantages of draining;

The defects which exist in the present mode of managing our hop and barley crops;

The division of labor;

The introduction of new articles of culture; and

To some illustration of the comparative profits of good and bad husbandry.

Manures.—If we consider that all animal and vegetable substances are susceptible of being converted into manure, or food for farm crops, and reflect upon the great quantity of these which are wasted upon a farm; and if we add to these considerations the fact, now well established by chemical experiment, that yard dung loses a large portion of its fertilizing properties, in the gases which escape, where fermentation is suffered to exhaust its powers upon it in a mass, we may be able to appreciate, in some measure, the great defects which exist in our general management of this all important material. Manures are a principal source of fertility. They are to our crops what hay and forage are to our cattle—the food which is to nourish and perfect their growth. Continual cropping, without manure, as certainly exhausts land of its fertility, as constant draining from a cistern that is never replenished exhausts the water which it contains. The practice of some, who disregarding one of the soundest rules of farming, continue to crop without manuring, till the soil will no longer yield a return to pay for the labor, is upon a par with that of the man who undertook to teach his horse to live without food: just as the experiment was about to succeed, the horse died. A considerable portion of the lands in Virginia and Maryland, which was originally fertile, have in this way been injudiciously exhausted, and thrown into commons as not worth enclosing. I lately received a letter from a young gentleman in the former state, soliciting my advice as to the means best adapted to restore fertility to two worn out farms which had recently come into his possession, and which, he stated, would no longer produce clover. It is much easier to prevent sterility than to cure it, on the same principle that it is easier to *keep* a cow in flesh when she is so, than to *restore* her to flesh after she has become wretchedly lean. In some soils, to which nature has been uncommonly bountiful in imparting the means of fertility, as in many of our river alluvions, the deterioration is slow and imperceptible; yet it nevertheless goes on even there. But in ordinary, and particularly in the lighter soils, the profits of husbandry depend, in an eminent degree, upon the faithful application of all the manure which a farm can be made to produce.

In regard to the question, in what condition are manures most economically applied, I am sensible that a difference of opinion exists, many contending, even on philosophical grounds, that it is most wise to apply them after they have undergone fermentation. If the question was merely whether a load of fermented or unfermented dung is of the greatest intrinsic value, in ordinary cases the former would be entitled to the preference, because it contains the greatest quantity of vegetable food. But the correct way to state the question would be this: Will *five* loads of rotted manure impart greater fertility than *ten* loads that are unrotted? The numbers ought rather to be five and fifteen—for I think common dung suffers a diminution of two-thirds, instead of one-half, in volume, by a thorough process of rotting.* It will assist in determining the question if we ascertain what the manure parts with during fermentation, for it evidently loses much in weight as well as in bulk, and whether this lost matter would, if buried in the soil, have afforded food to the crop. For if it possessed no fertilizing property, the sooner it is got rid of the better, and we save the expense of transporting it to the field. But if it really consists of prepared or digested food, fitted for the organs and wants of plants, it is truly improvident to have it wasted and lost for all useful purposes. The latter is really the case.† The matter which escapes in fermentation is vegetable matter in a gaseous form, fitted by natural process, like chyle in the animal stomach, to enter into and become a constituent in a new generation of plants. It is principally carbonic acid gas, the aliment of vegetables and the true staff of vegetable life. It has been vegetable matter, and will become vegetable matter again when brought into contact with the mouths or roots of plants. Without resorting to chemical proofs or authorities to prove this, I will suggest a mode by which the matter can be satisfactorily settled. Let any farmer, in the spring, before yard manure ferments, put twenty-five loads in a pile to rot, and take another twenty-five loads to the field where he intends to plant his corn, spread it upon one acre, plough it well under, harrow the ground, and plant his seed. Let him plant another acre of corn alongside this, *without manure.* As soon as the corn is harvested, carry on and spread the twenty-five loads of prepared or rotted manure left in the yard, or what remains of it, upon the acre not manured for corn, and sow both pieces to wheat. Unless my observation and practice have deceived me, he will find the result of the experiment to be this: the acre dressed with long manure will yield the most wheat, because the manure has been less exhausted in the process of summer rotting, and for the reason, that in cultivating the corn, it has become better incorporated with the soil—*and it will, besides, have yielded some twenty or thirty more bushels of corn, in consequence of the gases upon which the crop here fed and thrived*, but which in the yard were dissipated by the winds and lost.

Plants, like animals, require different modifications of food. In general, the plants which afford large stocks or roots, as corn, potatoes, turnips and clover, thrive best from the gases which are given off from dung in the process of fermentation—while those exclusively cultivated for their seeds, as wheat, barley, &c. are often prejudiced by these volatile parts, which cause a rank growth of straw without improving the seed. Hence the first mentioned crops may be fed on long manure without lessening its value for the second class, provided they immediately follow, and hence unfermented manures are most economically applied to hoed crops.

Different rules should govern in the application of fermented and unfermented manures. The latter should be buried at the bottom of the furrow with the plough, the former only superficially with the harrow. The reasons are these—unfermented dung operates mechanically while undergoing fermentation, in rendering the recumbent soil porous and pervious to heat and air, the great agents of decomposition and nutrition, and the gaseous or volatile parts being specifically lighter than atmospheric air, *ascend*,* and supply the wants of the

* Babbage on the Economy of Machinery.

* During the violent fermentation which is necessary for reducing farm-yard manure to the state in which it is called *short muck*, not only a large quantity of fluid, but of gaseous matter, is lost; so much so that the dung is reduced one-half or two-thirds in weight, and the principal elastic matter disengaged is carbonic acid, with some ammonia; and both these, if retained by the moisture in the soil, as has been stated before, are capable of becoming a useful nourishment for plants.—*Davy.*

† As soon as dung begins to decompose, or rot, it throws off its volatile parts, which are the most valuable and most efficient. Dung which has fermented so as to become a mere soft cohesive mass, has generally lost from one-third to one-half of its most useful constituent elements. It evidently should be applied as soon as fermentation begins, that it may exert its full action upon the plant, and lose none of its nutritive powers.—*Davy.*

* A friend made this experiment: He trenched a quarter of his garden, and deposited a layer of *dry straw*, three inches thick, one foot below the surface, as the only manure, and planted it with water-melons. The crop he said was the finest he ever grew. On examining the straw in autumn, he found it was completely rotted, and reduced to the condition of short

young roots. The next ploughing turns the residue of the dung to the surface, when it benefits on a different principle; for fermented manures consist of ponderable substances, which have a tendency only to *descend*.

Manures possess a high value in all good farming districts, where the natural fertility of the soil has been impaired by culture. In most of our large towns it is bought up at one to two dollars a cord, and transported 10 or 20 miles by land carriage, and much farther by water. So essential is it considered in Europe to profitable husbandry, that every material which imparts fertility is sedulously economised, and applied to the soil. Among other things, ship loads of bones are annually brought from the continent into Great Britain and ground for manure. Bone dust is in such high demand in Scotch husbandry, that its price has advanced to 3*s*. 6*d*. sterling per bushel.

We possess no certain data to ascertain the saving which may be introduced into this branch of farm economy; yet if we put down the number of farms in the State at one-tenth of our population, or 200,000, and estimate that an average increase of five loads upon each farm might annually be made, it will give us a total of one million loads, which, at the very moderate price of 25 cents, would amount to $250,000 per annum.

Farm implements.—We must all have noticed the great improvements which a few years have made in the mechanic and manufacturing arts. Scarcely a process is managed as it was twenty years ago. Scarcely an old machine but has undergone improvements, or given place to a better model. Manufacturing operations have been simplified and abridged, and human labor has been reduced to a comparative cypher, by the substitution of machinery and the power of steam. The effect has been a great reduction in the price of manufactured commodities, and an increase in their consumption. We are assured that during the twelve years which elapsed between 1818 and 1830, Sheffield wares—hardware and cutlery—experienced an average reduction in price of sixty per cent. varying upon different articles from 40 to 85 per cent.* Cotton goods, books, and various other fabrics, have undergone a reduction no less remarkable within our time. These beneficial changes have resulted in a great measure from the aid which science has either itself imparted, or which it has elicited from mechanic skill—for a useful invention often awakens latent genius, and calls forth successful competition, even in the unlearned. No sooner is an improvement in the manufacturing arts announced, than it is adopted whenever it can be rendered beneficial—such is the facility of intercourse—such the desire—the necessity—*there*, of profiting from every discovery which benefits their art. The farmer is less able and less willing to keep pace with the march of intellect. He has few opportunities of becoming acquainted with the improvements of others, except by slow degrees; and he is so liable to be taken in by the catch-penny productions of the day, and is withal so distrustful of new experiments, that he will hardly venture to buy new implements and machines, nor to adopt new practices, however beneficial they might prove on trial. Mr. Coke tells us that his examples in farming, (and few men ever gave better,) only enlarged the circle of their influence about a mile in a year. Hence, as regards this branch of improvement, we have much to do ere we can overtake the spirit of the age, as exemplified in our sister arts.

Many of our farm implements have undergone improvement; yet there are others which have been either but partially introduced, or are hardly known, that are calculated to abridge labor and to increase the profits of the farm. There exists a great disparity in the quality of implements. In ploughs, for instance, there is a difference which eludes superficial observation, particularly in regard to the force required to propel them, that is worth regarding. I have seen this difference in what have been termed good ploughs, amount to nearly fifty per cent. or one-half. The perfection of our implements is intimately connected with a correct application of mechanical science, a branch of knowledge hitherto too little cultivated among us. Messrs. Many & Ward, the enterprising proprietors of an iron foundry in this city, have assured me that there are more than two hundred patterns of ploughs now in use in this State. Of this number some may be very good, but many must be comparatively bad. But what individual is able to decide upon their relative merits, or even to become acquainted with the different sorts? It would be rendering an important service to the State at large, and especially to the farming interests, if a competent board was appointed, comprising men of practical and scientific knowledge, to test thoroughly, by examination and perfectly satisfactory trial, not only the ploughs but the other implements of husbandry now in use, or which may be hereafter invented, and to publish the result of their examination, and certify their intrinsic and relative merits. Such board might meet once or twice in a year, and no inventor or vender who had confidence in the goodness of his machine would fail to repair to the place of trial. This would tend to call into action mechanical science and skill, in the confidence of receiving a just reward; the public would confide in the trial and opinions of the board; good implements would be extensively introduced and bad ones would be discarded. The expense of the examination would bear no proportion to the public benefit.

Draining.—Few expenditures in husbandry are calculated to make better returns than those made in draining, a branch of labor which has a very limited practice among us, and of which we have yet much to learn. Many of our best lands are permitted to remain in a comparative unproductive state, on account of the water which reposes on the surface or saturates the subsoil. To render these lands productive even for arable purposes, it is only necessary, by well constructed and sufficient drains, to collect and carry off the surplus water which falls upon the surface or rises from springs below. The rationale of draining is briefly this: Air and heat are essential agents in preparing the food of plants which is deposited in the soil, and they are also necessary for the healthful developement of most of the cultivated varieties. These agents are in a measure excluded from the soil by the water. The temperature of a soil habitually saturated with spring water from beneath the surface, seldom exceeds 55 or 60 degrees at midsummer. Hence the grains and grasses, which require a heat of 80 or 90 degrees to bring them to a high state of excellence, can never thrive in the these cold situations, where they find neither warmth nor the food suited to their habits. But drain these soils and they become light and porous, pervious to solar and atmospheric influence, the process of vegetable decomposition is accelerated, and a high state of fertility is developed.

One of the modern improvements in draining, which tends very much to give permanency to the work, is to dig the trench with a spade adapted to the purpose, with a wedge shaped bottom, say three inches at the bottom and five inches at the upper surface of the lower cut, and to fill this part with broken stone. The trench is dug two feet deep before this cut is made, and the wedge shaped bottom cleaned with a scraper fitted for the purpose. By concentrating the water it acquires force, and keeps the passage open. And if broken stone is employed not exceeding three inches in diameter, it affords no harbor for ground mice or moles, which otherwise get in and open passages to the surface, through which water and earth are apt to enter and choke up the drain. Drains of this description are very efficient and economical to keep the bed of a road dry, placed either at its sides or in the centre, having a fall to carry off the water. A cubic yard of stone will lay about 120 feet of under drain of the dimensions above given, and 8 inches deep. The breaking of the stone will cost three or four shillings the cubic yard.

The acknowledged utility of irrigation, or of spreading occasionally, the water from streams or the highways over lands, has led to a misapprehension with many of the principles of draining. Irrigation is employed to furnish water to soils, generally slopes where it is deficient, and from whence it speedily passes off, or to cover grounds in winter to exclude severe frost. The water thus employed is nearly of the warmth of the atmosphere, and is generally charged with fertilizing properties. Draining is employed upon flat surfaces, or upon slopes abounding in springs, where there is an excess of water, and of a temperature which materially chills and deadens the soil. Irrigation supplies water where there is a deficiency—draining carries it off where there is an excess. Both are intended by opposite modes to produce the same result—a suitable degree of moisture for the wants of the crop.

We have illustrations in abundance of the advantages of draining; and so apparent have been its benefits, in districts where it has had a fair trial, that a knowledge of the science, for a science it may be called, is considered an important branch of agricultural knowledge. Upon one estate in Scotland, where the farmers are generally tenants, sixty five miles of under drains have been made within a few years, at the joint expense of the landlord and tenant. The benefits of this expenditure have been—to the landlord an additional 5*s*. per acre upon his annual rental—and to the tenants a more than corresponding advantage in the increase of their crops. A gentlemen who deservedly ranks high in this society, and has been a pioneer in this branch of improvement, has assured me, in answer to my inquiries, that he has applied under draining to twenty different fields, to the extent of more than two thousand rods, at the average cost of fifty cents per rod; and that he has been fully remunerated for the outlay in every instance, in the increased products of three years. In some cases, he adds, where the lands produced coarse grass of little value, and where tillage was out of the

muck. He was satisfied that his melons had been highly benefitted by the straw while undergoing fermentation, and that had the straw rotted in the yard, the volatile portion of the manure would have been wholly lost.

* Babbage on the Economy of Machinery.

question, he had expended twenty dollars per acre in under draining, and now grows upon these lands indian corn, oats, wheat and clover luxuriantly. The value of this land has been increased from twenty to one hundred dollars per acre, or five hundred per cent, by the operation of draining. I have had some personal experience in this sort of improvement, and have made it the subject of calculation, and am induced to believe that where stone is convenient, efficient and *permanent* under drains may be made as low or lower than what they cost my friend. A laborer accustomed to the work averaged ten rods per day upon my farm for thirty days. The ground was sandy and soft. Other materials were substituted for stone, which would, had they been employed, have required more labor, though they had been prepared to his hands.

The benefits of under drains are not limited to lands which show water upon the surface. We may often notice at midsummer that some flat lands have a sterile and compact appearance, whose general aspect would indicate fertility. This is readily accounted for by supposing what is often known to be the fact, that the soil reposes upon a compact strata, which prevents the descent of water, and which has not sufficient inclination to pass it off. The water chills the ground, retards the decomposition of vegetable food, and causes comparative infertility. This may be effectually remedied by parallel under drains, the space between them to depend upon the compactness of the soil, a drain being supposed to collect the water nine or ten feet on each side in the most tenacious ground. It is usual where fields are thus drained to make a cross drain along the upper side, and also one along the lower side, to receive and carry off the water which the parallel drains collect from the soil.

Barley and hops are becoming important staples of our State, particularly of the northern and western portions. Few persons, I presume have a just conception of the quantity which we annually produce, or the immense loss which we sustain for want of better knowledge and more care in cultivating and preparing these crops for market. Our soil and climate are found to be well adapted to their growth, and we have produced as fine samples of both, as are grown in any part of the world. Independent of an increasing home consumption, the hop in particular is always in demand for exportation. If in good condition it is one of the most profitable crops to the grower that can be raised. If in bad condition, it is often a losing concern, not even affording a return for the labor bestowed in its culture.

Deeming the subject one of deep interest to the community, and as coming particularly within the province of this society, I have been at some pains to collect data from the best sources in relation to the barley and hop trade, with the view of submitting an abstract of the facts to your consideration.

Two-thirds of all the barley grown in the United States is believed to be marketed at Albany and the neighboring towns upon the Hudson. The amount brought to our market last year, is estimated at 450,000 bushels. It is of two kinds—two rowed and six rowed, one possessing a thin and the other a thick skin, and larger berry, ill adapted to be malted together, as one kind malts quicker than the other, and becomes sensibly deteriorated before the saccharine matter of the other kind is fully developed. The two varieties are often mixed by the grower; but that which passes through second hands, as the merchants, boatmen &c. is almost universally so, and is besides frequently adulterated with oats and other foreign matters, which seriously depreciate its value. It is stated that the deterioration and loss consequent upon the bad condition of the barley brought to market the last season, was equal to ten per cent. or 45,000 bushels—which expressed in money at 75 cents the bushel, amounts to $33,750.

Serious as our loss seems to be from the bad management of our barley, it will be found to be no less so upon our hop crop. About 2,300 bales or 50,000 lbs., is the estimated quantity brought to market the last year. Of this quantity I am assured by the best judges of the article there were not 200 bales which ought to have been denominated first sorts. Many of the hops were imperfectly dried, and in consequence of the moisture in them when bagged, a fermentation was induced highly detrimental to their quality. The criterion by which hops are determined to be well dried is, when the stocks become perfectly shrivelled and dry. This is not found to be the case with those sent to this market, and the effect is that deterioration goes on till the hops are used, whereas well dried hops lose very little of their goodness by being kept over. Again, too much heat, particularly in the outset, is prejudicial, as it drives off with the moisture the aroma or essential oil which gives value to the hop. A great portion of our hops are picked too early, before they are sufficiently matured, while other parcels are scorched or otherwise injured in the process of curing; and although they might bear a superficial appearance of being prime, most of them on critical examination were found to be extremely deficient in the principle which gives them value. While the average price may be stated at 18 cents, many of these hops are declared not to have been worth two cents the pound.

Here then, if the data which I have given are correct, are two of the staple productions of our soil, on which we have lost, or what amounts to to the same thing, have failed to realize, from 50 100,000 dollars in a single year, *from carelessness or a want of knowledge in their culture and preparation for market.* To what extent might this sum be swelled were we to embrace in this inquiry the other products and labors of husbandry! A like disparity I apprehend, between good and bad management would be found to exist in almost every department of our agriculture.

(To be concluded in our next.)

From the Northern Farmer.

ROLLERS---SOWING GRASS SEEDS.

Farmers, who are in the practice of using Rollers, to level and smooth the ground, are fully convinced of their great utility. How inconvenient it is to mow, when the surface is very uneven, or where small rocks lie upon it. And there is a loss of labor in being obliged frequently to grind the scythe, or in case of breaking to get a new one. In laying down the soil to grass in the spring, the roller makes "smooth work," and drives down the pebble stones and small rocks beneath the surface, and also renders the appearance of the fields more delightful. But the use of the roller is very beneficial in sowing grass seed. The harrow, unless made with very fine and very short teeth, ought not to be used; because the grass seed, which the common harrow buries one, two or three inches beneath the surface, does not vegetate. In sowing grass seed, I now use only the roller, and it "catches in," much better than it does by harrowing it in. After a light, gravelly soil has been well ploughed and harrowed, it may often do very well to sow the grass seed upon the surface, before a rain. This fact, perhaps, well known to many, I learned by accident. I directed my hands to lay down a field with rye and grass seed. But they forgot to sow the grass seed, as I learned after the rye had sprouted. Believing that the use of the harrow would then destroy the rye, I scattered the grass seed upon the surface, and never had any catch in better. But there were several rains soon after. This experiment has induced me to use only the roller.

To make a roller some take a log, others a stone hewed round. Either is much better than none—but they often drag the small stones, &c. forward, instead of beating the same down perpendicularly into the ground

A roller made of old truck or cart wheels is preferable. My men made one of a pair of old truck wheels in the following manner. A two inch white oak plank was cut into short pieces, one end of each piece resting on the hub, and the other end projecting about half an inch above the felloes by wooden pins. A heavy axletree was then put in, about seven feet in length; the ends projecting out of the hubs about five or six inches. The wheels were next covered with narrow thick pine plank, and spiked into the ends of the white oak plank. But the planks must be hewed, so as to form a perfect circle, previous to driving the spikes. The planks which cover the machine, must not only be very narrow, but thick; the edges being hewn obliquely, being well jointed, resting upon and supporting each other, and therefore capable of resisting a great external pressure. Narrow white oak plank, or small timbers are then to be formed in the shape of an oblong square. In the centre of the sides of this frame, a square hole is cut, so that the ends of the axletree may enter, and in this frame the roller revolves. To the front end of this frame the tongue or spire is attached, so that the machine may be drawn with horses or oxen. Many farmers now use rollers of a similar construction. Should it be desirable to pick rocks while operating with the machine, it would be easy to construct a box to be attached to the frame. The strength of the roller may be increased, by nailing iron hoops round the outside. I think that large are preferable to small wheels. In order to turn the machine with the cattle with greater ease, it may be judicious to have the circumference in the middle, a little larger than at the ends. But when the middle rests upon rising ground, or a little hillock, in the act of turning, there is no great difficulty.

Many farmers suffer their cattle, in the wet seasons of Spring and Fall, to graze in their mowing fields. By this practice the soil is not only beaten down and rendered uneven, counteracting the good effects of the roller, but the grass roots are much injured, and, by the fall feeding, are, indeed, more liable to be winter killed. It is a practice which ought to be discontinued. The inevitable consequence of it, is, either to reduce, or else prevent the increase of the quantity of hay.

W. Claggett.

Portsmouth, March 24, 1834.

From Goodsell's Farmer.

CANKER WORMS.

Mr. Goodsell,—Permit me through the columns of your paper, to communicate a simple and easy method of destroying the effects of that great enemy to our orchards, the canker worm. Six years since, while walking in the forest and examining the capsules of the *Castanea Americana*, or Chesnut Burr, the idea struck me, that they might be applied to advantage in preventing the effects of the canker worm. I took a piece of strong twine and sail needle, and made a band of them, placing all the backs one way, which caused the spines to project in all directions. I tied it round the trunk of an apple tree in the centre of an orchard, that was much injured the year before, which bore abundantly without the leaves being injured in the least, while those around, were all ruined for that year.

I have since tried it several times with entire success. A set of bands will last many years, if taken off when the insects have done ascending, and secured in a dry place. I have usually put the band on the trees about the middle of March.

In sections of the country where chesnut burrs are not easily obtained, I would recommend the use of the *Dipsacus fullonum* or Fuller's teasel; although I have never tried it, I have no doubt it would make a sufficient barrier to prevent the ascent of the canker worm. Nathan Ruggles.

New Haven, (Ct.) Feb. 26, 1834.

From the American Farmer.

NEATNESS IN GARDENS.

Mr. Loudon states that the want of neatness and cleanliness in gardens, often arises from causes, which, on first consideration, would seem to have a contrary effect. One of them is, that the gardener is always at home—always engaged in his garden. He becomes familiar and accustomed to the forms, appearances, and condition of the beds and plants; but if he should occasionally visit other gardens, his mind would be struck with the defects or superiority of his own, and thus be stimulated to further efforts.

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

MAKING BUTTER IN WINTER.

Mr. Goodsell,—I noticed in your 29th number, p. 229, some remarks on making butter in the winter season, by heating the cream. The importance of the subject, will, I think, be readily acknowledged by every one, who likes to have "his bread well buttered" in the winter as well as summer season.

The objects gained by the process described in the article to which I allude, are, an improvement in the quality of the butter, and a saving of time and labor in making it.

Now from the experience which my family have had in making butter, I am well convinced that the objects mentioned, will be more likely to be attained by the following method: Let the milk when taken from the cow, be heated very near to the boiling point, and then strained and set; the cream to be taken off and churned, as usual. I feel well assured, that all prudent house-keepers who make a fair trial of this method of treating milk, will be sure ever after in cold weather, to practise it.

If, as our Vermont friend suggests, "the secret lies in removing the froth, which rises in heating the cream," the same object is effected by heating the milk. I am convinced that there are other objects accomplished by heating milk, which cannot be effected by heating the cream.

First, the quantity of cream from a given quantity of milk, is believed to be considerably increased.

Secondly, the cream does not acquire that bitter taste, so common with winter made butter, and which will be communicated to the cream, before the milk has stood long enough to have it all separate or rise.

Thirdly, milk so managed can be kept sweet much longer than in the ordinary way, which, when milk is scarce, is an object deserving consideration. Yours respectfully,

Springport, Feb. 10, 1834. Justus Gage.

STRAW WEAVING.

We had the pleasure a few days since of witnessing the operation of weaving straw for the manufacture of bonnets, at the establishment in this town under the direction of Mr. J. P. Golding. There are now employed in this establishment upward of 100 females all engaged in weaving the straw into plaits or webs of about two inches in width. The variety of patterns is large, many of them very beautiful. In some the common rye straw of this country is interwoven with the Tuscan straw. The web or warp into which the straw is woven is composed of silk, doubled and twisted from the cocoons very fine, but yet sufficiently strong for the purpose. This silk is prepared as we are informed by Mr. G., by a son of his who is located in Mansfield, Conn. where for several years past a considerable quantity of silk has been produced. Mr. Golding was formerly a silk weaver in Manchester, England, and his family understood the culture of the worm, the manufacture and weaving of silk, and are said to be in the exclusive possession of this information in this country. Mr. Golding has already invented machinery and woven several patterns of silk vesting and webbing in this country, but at present this part of the business cannot be profitably carried on here. He intends, however, to prosecute the business, and has set out trees for that purpose at Dedham.

We have no doubt that the production and manufacture of silk will become a very important branch of American industry, as many millions of dollars are annually paid for the imported article. We have yet much to learn, but a few years will put the country in full possession of all the necessary information for carrying on successfully every branch of silk manufacture.

We notice by the papers that some silk handkerchiefs have been manufactured in Dayton, Ohio, under the superintendence of Daniel Roe, Esq. the product of the native mulberry. Their color is the natural color of the silk, and they appear to be a very durable article.—*Bunker-hill Aurora.*

From Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.

CANADA THISTLE.

Mr. Goodsell,—Having seen a communication in your paper, over the signature C., dated Woodland, Dec. 16th, 1833, recommending as the most sure method of extirpating the Canada thistle from our soil, "to plough the ground, and sow it with large red clover, which he recommends to have mowed the first and second years, without feeding it, after which, the land may be ploughed, and sowed with wheat, when it will be found that the roots of the thistles are perfectly destroyed, so far as regards vegetation." Having myself practised a method very similar, with complete success, I was forcibly struck with the propriety and accuracy of his remarks. I cannot account for the destruction of the thistle in this case, otherwise than that the clover grows earlier, and more luxuriantly than the thistle, and by overshading it, the thistle is kept in a dwarfish and sickly state, until the clover is mown, at which time the stalks of the thistle will be found hollow, and having a whitish, sickly appearance; and they will not immediately send up young shoots, unless the clover is fed off. It is advisable to mow them in a warm, clear day, and remove the crop immediately, that the sun may shine directly upon the emaciated stalks, which will not only retard their growth, but accelerate their destruction. I have written the above, as the result of my experience, and feel confident that any person who is troubled with Canada thistles, may adopt the course recommended by your correspondent C., without fear of disappointment, and that he will find his communication generally correct. Joseph Eddy.

Williamson, March 4, 1834.

Note. It is a well known fact, that neither plants nor animals, can enjoy good health, unless they have the advantage of light. Light is important in the elaboration of the juices of plants, which is furnished by the roots, and unless they are allowed to produce leaves, and those leaves have the action of light upon them, the juices continue thin and watery; circulation becomes languid, and the plant dies of a disorder as near dropsy, as the nature of the case will allow.—*Editor G. F.*

POPULAR SCIENCE.

Why can white horses bear the heat of summer and the cold of winter better than those who have dark colors?

The reason is, because in summer their white covering reflects off the rays of the sun, and in winter it radiates off but comparatively little caloric from their bodies. For the same reason also a white dress is warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other color.

The pitch of a piano-forte is lowered in a warm day and elevated in cold weather;—why?

It is in consequence of the expansion of the strings being greater in a warm day than the wooden frame work to which they are attached, and in the cold the reverse will happen.

A cask filled with liquid in the winter, will force its plug in summer or burst;—for what reason?

It is in consequence of the expansion of the liquid being much greater than that of the cask which contains it. Hence some very cunning dealers it is said, endeavor to make their purchases in very cold weather, and their sales in warm weather.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

CROUP.

For the benefit of all classes of our readers we give below in brief, the important part of an article on croup. Dr. Dewees is an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and is a professor in the University of Pennsylvania. From the fourth edition (1832) of his work we have made our extract:

Direction and recipe.—Rub the throat with the spirit of turpentine. Repeat this, if the first has not subdued the hoarseness, so soon as the redness occasioned by the turpentine, has nearly disappeared. The turpentine must not be used so as

to produce blisters. To aid this external application, give the doses suitable to the child, "the compound syrup of squills" or Cox's hive syrup, as an expectorant, or if necessary as an emetic.

If the hoarseness does not yield to the turpentine or to expectorant doses of the syrup, give the syrup by quickly repeating the dose, till it produce an emetic effect. Should the bowels be confined give a dose of castor oil. The diet should consist of barley water or flax-seed tea. The patient should be kept in a moderately warmed room, and not be exposed to a draught of air. The throat must be protected by a piece of flannel.

NEW MODE OF RAISING WHEAT.

In the Maine Farmer, we find a committee of the Kennebec Agricultural Society holding the following language:

"In this connexion we will call your attention for a moment to a new mode of raising winter wheat, that is pursued successfully in the state of Vermont. The ground is prepared in Autumn in the manner already pointed out, and the seed is taken late in the season, when the cold weather has arrived; and after being swelled, is boxed up, placed where it will freeze, and thus kept till spring, when as soon as the ground will permit it is sowed. The danger of winter killing is thus avoided, and we are told the crops of wheat are nearly doubled in the section where this course is pursued. The experiment is at any rate worth trying, and if it should prove successful, it may be the means of enabling us to increase very materially the amount of our crop."—*Goodsell's Genesee Farmer.*

From the Genesee Farmer.

USE OF THE ROLLER.

A very small proportion of the farmers in Western New York are provided with this valuable implement, and I am confident that very few of them would be without it, if they knew its value.

When my wheat came up in the autumn of 1832, I discovered that in one field my hired man had not sowed it evenly; but it was then, as I thought, too late to remedy it. In the spring it presented the same unpromising appearance, being so thin in many places, that I anticipated a short crop. Being disappointed in receiving my clover seed for the same field as early as I wished, I was apprehensive of a failure in that also, and to prevent it directed my son to roll the field. Witnessing the effect, in completely pulverising the crust which had formed on its surface, I was led to conclude, that the operation had not only placed the clover seed in a favorable situation to vegetate, but would benefit my wheat also; and therefore directed the residue of my wheat to be rolled. Business called me from home for several weeks, and on my return I was astonished to find that my wheat had spread so as to stand nearly as thick as I wished; and at harvest it appeared to be perfectly even and produced a fine crop. I think that I must have gained by rolling, at least one fourth. My clover seed took well.

Last spring I rolled after sowing and harrowing my oats, which came up very soon and regularly and produced a heavy crop.

The past autumn I rolled one wheat field immediately after harrowing, and I think it came up more equally and sooner for the operation. I have also rolled a part of two other fields, in order to ascertain whether rolling in autumn is beneficial to the wheat, the result of which I may hereafter communicate. The only doubt I have as to its utility, arises from the belief that snow lying on wheat, is advantageous, and a fear that rolling the ground, will cause it to be more easily blown off. The above mentioned trial of rolling in the spring, is conclusive as to its benefits at that season. Another benefit resulting is, that the ground is left in so smooth a state, that the crop is much easier cut, and gathered with less waste.

I have also experienced great benefit from the use of the roller on green sward, ploughed in the fall, and left in a rough state through the winter. By passing the roller over previous to harrowing, the inequalities are removed, and the operation of harrowing rendered much more effective.

I am led to believe, that in all cases where green sward is turned under for a crop, rolling must be beneficial, even when it is to be a naked fallow, closing the interstices, and the compression having the effect to produce a more equable and thorough decomposition of the sward.

The effect of a roller on mowing grounds, is to enable the mower to cut the grass closer, and to prepare the land for the use of the horse rake; an implement which, with a horse and boy, will do the work of six men.

Now is the time for every farmer not already furnished with a roller, to procure a stick of heavy white oak, two to two and a half feet diameter, and six feet long, use gudgeons made of one and a half inch iron; drive them in the centre of the stick, them raise it so that the gudgeons will rest on blocks, when there will be no difficulty in bringing it to the shape of an exact cylinder. All that remains to be done, is to make a stout frame and tongue, the latter well braced. ONTARIO.

TO LABORING MEN.

It is an admitted fact that manual labor is the employment most conducive to the happiness, and at the same time most congenial to the health of man. Still there is a fault in the habits of our laboring men to which we invite your attention. That to which we allude may not be general, but that it prevails in a degree is certain. It is the habit of laboring violently for a time until a piece of work is finished, or nearly so, and then relaxing their exertions to recover from the fatigue, and perhaps sickness, occasioned by this imprudent course of conduct. This is ruinous to health and almost fatal to business. Regular, constant labor, without violent exertion, is most profitable, not only because more is accomplished, but because it is done in a better manner. It is the best preservative from diseases, and a certain cure for that worst of all diseases, *Laziness.* The man who labors regularly every day almost invariably enjoys good health. He is not troubled with indigestion, more fashionably called *Dyspepsy*, and the many nameless complaints that afflict the occasional laborer, or him who does not labor at all. Let a lazy man once get in the habit of constant labor, and he will almost forget that he does not love it. There are many who say that they are not able to work constantly, and no doubt they think so. No doubt there are many who really are not. But let us look at the habits of some of these feeble men. They are certain they cannot work every day as some of their neighbors do, for only a few days work, as they work, merely through the planting or haying season, bringing on sickness from which they do not recover for weeks. They receive but little nourishment from their food, nor are they much refreshed by sleep: and who can doubt that they are sick? No one. Nor do we doubt that if very many of those men were to reform their habits they would be improved, and instead of days of tedious labor, and sleepless nights of pain, they would enjoy all the blessings of health attendant on regular constant employment.

From the Cultivator.

DRAINING.

Ballston, Dec. 3d, 1833.

To the President of the N. Y. S. Agr. Society,

In reply to your letter of the 27th ult. in which you ask me to state to you the result of my experience of the utility and expense of under-draining farm lands, I have to observe that it is a subject to which I have devoted some attention for the few years during which I have had an interest in agricultural pursuits, and my opinion of its great utility is confirmed by every successive day's observation.

I have applied under-draining to twenty different fields, to the extent of more than two thousand rods, and compute the average cost at half a dollar per rod. The expense however is determined by the proximity of materials, and the economy with which the work is performed.

I am convinced the operative farmer who performs his own labor, can effect similar improvements considerably less than I have stated.

In some instances the state of my lands required an expenditure of at least twenty dollars per acre in draining. In such cases the production was coarse, unwholesome grasses, of little value, and tillage was quite out of the question. Twenty dollars per acre was the extent of the value of the land; whereas, after being effectually drained and cultivated, these lands have produced Indian corn, wheat and clover in great luxuriance, paying an income on one hundred dollars the acre.

Every practical farmer is aware of the inconvenience and disadvantage attending the cultivation of fields, the different parts of which are so various as to preclude a uniform crop and uniformity of cultivation. Draining is the remedy for this.

As the improvement here treated of, is of the most enduring nature, it would be unfair to charge the expense attending it, upon the product of a single year. My belief is, that I have been fully remunerated by the increased products of three years in all cases; and further, in nearly every field I have, at the termination of the stone drains, durable supplies of water for animals, which, in my estimation, fully compensate the whole expense incurred.

Upon the whole, I know of no subject connected with agricultural improvement, of more importance, than draining; and if these facts I have detailed at your request, should lead a single individual to experiment on this subject, I shall deem the hour occupied in the detail fully compensated.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HENRY W. DELAVAN.

ITEMS.

Rheumatism. A strip of gum elastic applied to any joint affected with the rheumatism, has been found in all cases an infallible remedy, says the Lebanon Republican. The perscription is simple enough to warrant an experiment.—*Greenfield Mer.*

Stains by Fruits are readily removed from clothes by wetting them, and placing them near lighted brimstone; a few matches will answer the purpose.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 9, 1834.

For the New-England Farmer.

THORN HEDGES.

Bangor, March 29, 1834.

Will you please to inform me by an early opportunity, as to the mode of culture in relation to the Hawthorn—particularly the length of time the plants should remain in the seed-beds, before planting into the nursery? I cannot find, either in the Farmer or American Gardener, or any where else, the time required, or the space between each plant in the seed bed.

I obtained about ninety thousand seeds of two kinds of thorn, which grow here spontaneously. As I am unacquainted with Botany, I cannot tell the species, and can only describe them as follows: The first bear berries in clusters, of from twenty to fifty, and the second one single. Thorns of the one, (the first) are long and slender, the latter are short and rather thicker.

An early answer, by mail if convenient, to my address, will confer a favor on a pioneer in Live Fences, down East.

I remain, with great respect and esteem,
Yours respectfully, Wm. Coomly.

By the Editor. Although our correspondent requests a private answer, perhaps it may be as well to publish what information we can give on the subject of his letter, as we may perhaps, thereby, communicate information of which others among our readers may avail themselves.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the different kinds of thorns, to be able to say which of the above-mentioned varieties, is to be preferred. Probably either will answer. The Hon. J. Quincy, formerly eminent as a practical, as well as a scientific agriculturist, now President of Harvard University, has given a statement of his manner of making hedges of the American hawthorn, (*Cratægus cordata,*) which was published in the third vol. of the *Mass. Agr. Repos.* p. 27. The seedling thorns (ten thousand) were obtained from the nursery of Thomas Main, near Georgetown, D. C. and planted in a hedge course of two hundred and fifty-five rods, so far as was necessary to fill that extent in one line, each plant being two inches apart. The residue were planted in a nursery, for the purpose of filling vacancies.

The hedge course was made in sandy land, ploughed of the width of four feet, and manured, and prepared precisely as for Indian corn; except only, that after ploughing, the centre for two feet wide, was turned over with the spade, and the hedge planted without further preparation. Mr. Quincy advises to the following course: "Plough the hedge course *six feet* wide. Plant the whole course one year to potatoes. This pays for the labor, as much as any other land thus planted. Set the thorns *eight inches* apart. This is near enough in a country like this, where hogs are not permitted to run at large, and makes a considerable saving in labor, as well as the cost of the plants. Keep both sides of the hedge planted with potatoes, during the whole six years that the hedge is coming to perfection. The potatoes will nearly pay the cost of the labor. The manure for the potatoes benefits the hedge, and while hoeing the potatoes, keeping the hedge clear of weeds is easy.

"To keep the hedge clear of weeds, and to fill up the vacancies regularly in the spring of every year, with plants of the same age with those of the original hedge are the two essential objects of attention, after the hedge course is prepared, and the plants are set. Younger plants may answer, but whoever would make a hedge in the most speedy and perfect manner ought to procure at the time of obtaining the plants for the original hedge, a sufficient extra number to supply all deficiencies likely to occur during the whole time the hedge is forming; to be kept in a nursery, thriving if possible a little better than those in the hedge course."

With respect to the age at which plants for hedges ought to be used, Loudon says "three years old are certainly the youngest that should be transplanted, and if they are six or seven years old, so much the better; the prevailing idea that plants of that age will not thrive if transplanted, is totally unfounded." He likewise recommends assorting the plants, and setting those together which are nearly of a size: because, "when no pains have been taken in assorting the plants, and they are planted promiscuously, great and small, strong and weak, the consequence is, that the strongest plants, very soon outgrow such as are weaker, and not only overtop them, but also deprive them of that nourishment, which they so much require. As the hedge advances in age, the evil becomes greater; small stunted plants, and innumerable gaps appearing throughout the whole line of the fence, interspersed with others remarkable for their strength and luxuriance.

"This assorting of hedge-plants has another advantage; namely, that of putting it in the power of the person who plants the hedge, to put down the large, strong, healthy plants upon the poorest parts of the line of fence, and to set such as are smaller and weaker, upon the richer and more fertile parts. He has it also in his power, by a more careful preparation of the soil, and bestowing a greater proportion of manure on the places where the plants are set, to give them that nourishment and assistance which they require, and which would soon enable them to form a fence equal to that part occupied by the strongest plants."

For further information on the subject see an article, written by Dr. B. Shurtleff, N. E. Farmer, vol. ix, p. 209.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

"I cannot withhold the expression of my approbation of the article in the last number headed '*Rotation of crops.*' The 'Monroe Farmer' understands his business and I hope will often favor us with the result of his experience. I should however differ from him in one respect. I *have found by experience*, that when a spring crop is taken off and wheat is to follow, the best method is to harrow thoroughly, immediately, which causes all the seeds of grain which may have scattered, or of weeds to vegetate. About two weeks before seeding, turn all the green stuff and stubble under the soil, there to remain and rot. If ploughed the second time, much of the stubble is brought to the surface and lost."—*Genesee Farmer.*

THE LOCUSTS ARE COMING.

Attentive observers of passing events have ascertained that immense swarms of Locusts appear in this country once in seventeen years. The last visitation was in 1817, and they will probably make their re-appearance in the month of May.—*Mercantile Journal.*

MASS. HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

EXHIBITION OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Saturday, April 5th, 1834.

M. P. Wilder, Dorchester, Echium superbum, and a new yellow Tea Rose.

Messrs. Hovey, Rosa odoratissima, Var. lutea; Double yellow Tea Rose.

Thos. Mason, Charlestown Vineyard, Celcia critica, a new variety seed sent from the London Hor. Soc. first time of flowering; Rhododendron maximum; Yellow Tea Rose; Pœonia rubra; Ixia crocata; Calceo laria rugosa; Antirrhinums and Pelargonium, varieties. Jona. Winship.

Apples. Mackay's Sweeting, in a fine state of preservation, by John Mackay, Esq. Weston.

Scions from the same gentleman of the Hawthorndean apple, to whom was awarded the first premium for this fruit, were received and distributed. For the Committee,

B. V. French.

N. B. A special meeting of the society will be held at their room on Saturday next at 11 A. M.

The Magnolia, Glauca, or White Boy, producing fine fragrant flowers, as brought yearly from Gloucester, will be furnished by a gentleman from that place, with the roots enveloped in earth and packed each in a box, by applying at the Society's Room on or before the 15th inst.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

Bangor Horticultural Society. Those who took note of the proceedings of the last Legislature, will recollect that such a Society as the above was incorporated. Who were its originators, or what their purpose, was but recently understood. It is now given out, that it is their intention to procure a suitable spot in this vicinity for horticultural and culinary purposes, that the Bangor Market may be supplied with whatever this climate can afford.

In connexion with this they have another equally laudable object, viz.; that of procuring some suitable site for a cemetery, on the plan of Mount Auburn in Cambridge. The details of their plans, as well as the terms upon which membership may be obtained, will be more definitely made known hereafter by the projectors.

Antigua. An act has been passed by the Legislature of Antigua, abolishing slavery in that island after the first day of August next. In November last the Governor at the request of the Legislature, addressed the British Government for information, whether unconditional abolition would be permitted, in lieu of the gradual system provided by the act of Parliament. A reply was received stating that the wishes of the Legislature were entirely in accordance with the views of the Government and the spirit of the act of Parliament. The act of total and unconditional abolition was accordingly passed by the Assembly on the 13th of February, and the Council on the 15th.

A great Yield. Mr. Daniel Griggs of Chaplin, raised the last year, on three acres of ground, one thousand and fifty pounds of clover seed, of superior quality; amounting at 12 1-2 cents per pound, to $131 75.

Gold. It is stated in the city papers, that a Gold mine has been discovered in York county, by Calvin Mason, Esq., and Dr. John Fisher of York. A bill is now before the Legislature for the incorporation of a company to mine for gold in Lancaster, York and Adams counties, and it is said that the precious metals have been discovered in two of the counties by the company that ask to be incorporated.—*Pa. Tel.*

The bank of Maryland at Baltimore has suspended payment.

It is also stated that the Bank of Chilicothe, Ohio, has failed. It had rising of a million of the Government deposites.—*Ib.*

Sheep killed by Cats. Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats of the common species with their progeny, have for three or four years past made an old stone quarry in Martic township their abiding place, and in that time it would seem have relapsed to the wild state and acquired the ferocious and predatory habits natural to their tribe. A short time ago some of them were seen in pursuit of a full grown sheep belonging to the flock of Mr. Martin Herr, of that vicinity. They soon overtook it, dragged it to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating the poor animal's throat, that it bled to death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog subsequently sent in pursuit of them, caught one, but would probably have been himself worsted in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said that they also pursued a small boy some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed with deadly intent.—*Lancaster Examiner.*

Highest Tavern in Europe. A tavern has been built on the summit of Mount Fulhorn in Switzerland : it stands at an elevation of 8140 feet above the level of the sea. As a matter of course, its guests one and all, *get high*, and are charged high for their refreshments.

People of Importance. Nobody likes to be nobody, but every body is pleased to think himself somebody; and every body *is* somebody, but the worst of the matter is, when any body thinks himself to be somebody, he is too much inclined to think every body else to be nobody.

BRIGHTON NURSERIES.

MESSRS. WINSHIP have received by the Morea, the following new kinds of Gooseberry Plants, in addition to those before advertised :

Reds.—Pearsons Marksman, Manchester Ashton Seedling, Warrington red, Sportsman, Crown bobs, Leyfreth's seedling, Rider's Old England, Achilles.

White.—Hall's conqueror of England, White Smith, Duke of York.

Green.—Green Walnuts, Jolly Tar, Sovereign, Moor's Liberty.

Yellow.—Nonesuch, Trafalgar, Prince of Orange, Yellow Sulphur. —ALSO.—

Purple Beech Trees ; Linden, and other varieties of Limes ; Scotch Larch ; Double and Scarlet Flowering Hawthorn, Moss, Sweet briar and other double flowering roses. Spireas, Clematis, Honeysuckles of various new kinds Rhodendrons Arboreumhybridum, Catawbiense, and Ponticum, with many other new and rare plants.

Orders for the above or any other nursery productions, may be left with G. C. BARRETT, Agent, No. 52 North Market-st., Boston, or forwarded to Messrs, Winship, Brighton, Mass., by mail or otherwise. Orders will be despatched immediately, if requested.

Catalogues for gratuitous distribution, at the New England Farmer Office and Seed Store of G. C. BARRETT. m 26.

PAINT OIL.

The subscribers keep on hand a constant supply of their "Prepared Paint Oil," which is offered for sale with renewed assurances of its merit. This Oil, independent of being 25 per cent. cheaper in price, will actually cover a quarter more surface, as has been repeatedly proved and confirmed by statements of many Painters. Upwards of 200 buildings in this city and vicinity can be referred to, many of them painted two years ago, which continue to look well, and retained their gloss through the first year, which is a clear demonstration of its strength. The Prepared Paint Oil is found to answer a valuable purpose to mix with Linseed Oil, giving it strength and durability with a more permanent gloss. It paints a very clear white, flows smooth, and is more free from milldew, and changes resulting from the sea air, than any other Oil.

Oil Factory (head Foster's Wharf.)

DOWNER & AUSTIN.

P. S. Please be particular to order Downer & Austin's "*Prepared Paint Oil.*" m 19 6pis.

THE ALBANY NURSERY,

Is now supplied with a large assortment of Pear trees, in addition to its general assortment of Tress and Shrubs, which embraces most of the kinds on demand. Price 37 1-2 cents. Its collection of *Dahlias* contains more than 300 fine double varieties, and is surpassed by none in the Union. Orders will be received by GEO. C. BARRETT, at the N. E. Farmer Office. BUEL & WILSON.

Albany, March 7, 1834. 4t.

SPLENDID DAHLIAS

The following are a part a list of splendid Double Dahlias which will be for sale, in a few days, at the New-England Seed Store, 51 & 52 North Market Street, by G. C. BARRETT.

Barrett's Susannah; King of the Whites; Le Brilliant: Romulus; Hill's Mogul; Foster's Incomparable; Countess of Liverpool; Queen of Wirtemburg; Othello; Globe Crimson; Black Turban; Isabella; Barrett's Favorite, with singular dark foliage; Magnet; Colville Perfectæ; Purple of Tyre; Wm. Penn; Melicenth; Count Balou; Orange and Yellow Dwarf; Francinia: Welles Dwarf Lilac; Rubens; Red Cockade; Trienda Purpurea; Bella Forma; Margaretta (splendid) Dwarf Light Purple; do. Red; do. dark Purple; Carmine, *dark centre*; Semidouble White; White; Woods' Dwarf Red; Gen. Washington; Helianthus Flora; Elizabeth; Coccineæ; Igniscens, *fiery scarlet*; President Adams; Abundante Flora; Imperial; Scarlet Turban; Eclipse; with all the common varieties, too numerous to mention.

GRAPE VINES AND EARLY POTATOES.

Catawba and Isabella Grape Vines, extra large size, by the hundred or single.

Early Potatoes which obtained the premium for the last five years. For sale by SAMUEL POND.

Cambridgeport, Feb. 26.

GRAPE VINES, DAHLIAS, &c.

For Sale by HOVEY & CO, No 79 and 81 Cornhill, (late Market street,) Isabella, Catawba, Pond's Seedling, (a superior, new, native variety,) and choice foreign kinds of Grape vines, by the single one or hundred, well packed for transportation to any part of the country.

A fine assortment of English Gooseberry bushes, of the best kinds, including those that obtained the premium of the Mass. Hort. Society. —ALSO—

—A collection of the best double Dahlias, Bulbous Flower Roots, Greenhouse Plants, Hardy Perennial Flowering Shrubs, Honeysuckles, &c. &c. a 9

BUCKTHORNS.

For Sale a quantity of very fine Buckthorns, raised upon the Farm of E. H. Derby, Esq. of Salem. Apply at GEO. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store. a 9

WILLIAM MANN,

Having removed from Augusta to Bangor, will be happy to furnish his former customers (*and all others who may want*) with Forest Trees of almost every variety indigenous to the Penobscot country, and being very advantageously situated, he flatters himself that he can give perfect satisfaction, as no pains will be spared on his part to have the best trees selected and properly packed.

Orders may be left with Mr. Geo. C. Barrett, where catalogues and prices may be seen; or, if more convenient, they may be sent direct per mail. m 19

PRIZE DAHLIAS.

FOR SALE, 200 varieties of the best double Dahlias. This collection of Dahlias obtained the premium awarded by the Mass. Hort. Society the two last years.

Orders left with Messrs. HOVEY & CO. No. 79 & 81 Cornhill, Boston, or C. F. PUTNAM, Salem, will be duly attended to. apr 2

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE

THAT the Season has arrived for Transplanting FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, VINES, &c. Those wanting an excellent collection will please call at the New England Farmer Office, and leave their orders, which at one day's notice will be attended to.

GARDEN, FLOWER, and GRASS SEEDS, the best collection ever offered in this market, and orders promptly attended to.

GEO. C. BARRETT.

SPRING RYE.

JUST received a quantity of Spring Rye, at New England Seed Store.

GOOSEBERRY BUSHES.

25 Varieties fine imported Gooseberry bushes, just received from Scotland. GEO. C. BARRETT. m 26.

SITUATION WANTED

A situation wanted by a Gardener, a married man who has no family, who could engage his wife as cook. Good recommendations can be given. Apply at this office. f 19

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE

			FROM	TO
APPLES, russets,		barrel	1 75	2 00
BEANS, white,		bushel	1 37	1 50
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	10 50	
Cargo, No. 1		"	8 00	8 50
prime,		"	6 50	6 75
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	18	22
BUTTER, inspected, No. 1, new,		"	11	13
CRANBERRIES,		bushel	2 00	2 50
CHEESE, new milk,		"	6	10
skimmed milk,		"	3½	5
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	35	40
FLAX, American,		pound	9	12
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 25	1 37
FLOUR, Genesee, cash.		barrel	4 87	5 12
Baltimore, Howard str. new		"	5 00	5 12
Baltimore, wharf,			5 00	5 12
Alexandria,		"	5 12	5 37
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow,		bushel	72	58
southern yellow,		"	55	56
white,		"	55	56
Rye, (scarce) Northern,		"	80	85
Barley,		"	57	60
Oats, Northern, (prime)		"	43	45
HAY, best English, New,		ton	19 00	20 00
Eastern screwed,		"	12 00	13 00
Hard pressed,		"	13 00	16 00
HONEY,		gallon	36	46
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	18	20
2d quality		"	14	16
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		pound	11	11½
Southern, 1st sort,		"	9½	10
LEATHER, Slaughter, sole,		"	18	20
" upper,		lb.	22	23
Dry Hide, sole,		pound	17	19
" upper,		lb.	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		pound	25	27
Baltimore, sole,		"	23	26
LIME, best sort		cask	1 12	1 25
PORK, Mass. inspec., extra clear,		barrel	19 00	2 00
Navy, Mess,		"	14 00	1 00
Bone, middlings,		"		
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 25	2 37
Red Top, northern,		"	87	1 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound	9	10
White Dutch Honeysuckle		"	30	33
TALLOW, tried,		cwt	8 00	
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed,		pound	64	66
Merino, mix'd with Saxony,		"	70	75
Merino, ¾ths washed,		"	50	52
Merino, half blood,		"	35	42
Merino, quarter,		"	43	48
Native washed,		"	38	40
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	55	60
Northern pulled, 1st Lambs,		"	45	50
Northern pulled, 2d "		"	35	40
Northern pulled, 3d "		"	28	30
Northern pulled, 1st Spinning,			45	48

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	11	12
southern,	"	9	10
PORK, whole hogs,	"	5	6
POULTRY,	"	10	15
BUTTER, (tub)	"	10	11
lump, best,	"	18	0
EGGS,	dozen	12	14
POTATOES,	bushel	40	50
CIDER, (according to quality,)	barrel	2 00	2 00

SITUATION WANTED.

A young man with a family, who is well acquainted with taking charge of a Farm, wishes a situation as foreman. Good recommendations will be given. Inqure at this office.

SITUATION WANTED.

A middle aged man wants employment as a Gardener or Farmer; or will attend to them both if required, which branches he has been acquainted with for many years in England and America. He possesses the most unqualified recommendations. For particulars apply to the Rev. Mr. Neal, South Boston; No. 223 Hanover Street, Boston, opposite the Globe Hotel; or No. 165 Ann Street. m 19

TEA SPRING WHEAT.

25 BUSHELS of this valuable variety of SPRING WHEAT, of which a trial of three years has proved it to be a productive kind, not liable to blast or mildew.

There was raised last year 25 bushels to the acre, and being a sure crop, making the best of flour, it is recommended as a superior variety. For sale at the New-England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT, and also to be obtained of JOHN PERRY, Sherburne, Mass. m 12.

MISCELLANY.

The following was sent to us, together with the vegetable production composing its theme. The poetry indicates that a "*Mammoth Gourd*" which figures therein was not a *creeper*, but a *climber*, and we take it will obtain as much celebrity as if it were hung to the *horns of the Moon*—or more poetically, were pendent from the Indispensable of the Goddess Diana.

FRIEND FESSENDEN! This mammoth Gourd
Is not a fruit to grace your Board;
Nor do I think 't was ever meant
A sauce for meat or condiment;
Nor was it part of my design
To form a Goblet for your Wine,
Or I had sent you ten at least
For closing bumpers at a feast.
My Neighbors send you mammoth fruit,
I had a wish to follow suit;
A Calabash of such a size
I hope and trust you 'll not despise;
I only fear 't will puzzle you
To know what use to put it to.
Falstaff alive—his lips would smack
At such a Goblet full of sack;
Nor Hal object to have its mate,
Nor either think the size too great.
I have on hand at least a score,
Which I shall use as heretofore;
Shall save the seed to feed my Hens,
And mount the shells for breeding Wrens.

Your friend, ANONYMOUS.

NATURE'S WARDROBE.

DAME NATURE has but few changes of dress, but in these she makes her appearance at times so unexpectedly and so tastefully as often to surprise us into delight; but yesterday she was "clad in sober grey," to-day she appears robed in virgin white, and not only has she decked her hills and valleys in this romantic attire, but even the crested trees and shrubs sparkle with her diamond frost-work. What the fickle lady means by this display we cannot divine, unless there is to be a marriage between the seasons, Mr. Winter and Miss Spring, and this is her wedding garb.—Of late years this couple have been much together, and we strongly suspect such an union has been contemplated; but we protest against the banns, and hope they will remain asunder.—*Bangor Courier.*

From the Art of Money Getting.

ECONOMY OF TIME.

A MAN in business of any description, ought to consider his time as valuable as his money.

We have heard something like the following anecdote, which is a capital example of a judicious course by men of professional, mercantile, or mechanical business.

A physician of my acquaintance called on a brother of the profession, living in —— street. In the course of conversation, he inquired, "How is it, doctor; the world says you are growing rich, and accumulating beyond all account? How do you do it? What is your secret? For my part, with all possible management, and a practice as you know by our occasionally comparing notes fully equal to yours, I find that I can do little more than make my receipts adequate to my outgoings."

"Step into the entrance hall with me, and I will explain the matter," was the answer.

They adjourned to the place, where the doctor showed his friend the whole secret. It was his hat and gloves lying on a table, opposite the street door.

"I understand you," said the medical friend, laughing and wishing him a good morning.

The reader, perhaps, would like an explanation. The moment a rap was heard, the first object that presented itself on opening the door was the doctor, with his hat put carelessly on, his cane under his arm, and drawing on his gloves.

"We are come to dine and take a bottle of port with you," was sometimes the salutation.

"Nothing could be more unlucky," replied the wary economist of time, "I have not yet seen half my patients, and am this moment sent for to a great consultation on a *bad liver case*, which will require considerable time and attention. Great as is the disappointment, business must be minded. Let me have the pleasure of your company another day."

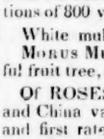
With these words he moved forwards, and wished them a good morning. A repetition of almost the same story to every visiter at that hour, soon cleared his house of dinner company. He accumulated a handsome fortune, collected scarce books, and erected a handsome seat in the country.

WOMAN.

To the honor, to the eternal honor of the sex, be it said, that in the path of duty, no sacrifice is with them too high or too dear. Nothing is with them impossible, but to shrink from what love, honor, innocence, religion requires.

The voice of pleasure or power may pass by unheeded, but the voice of affliction never. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never fail to excite the sympathies of woman. Timid though she be, and so delicate that the winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her, yet she fears no danger, and dreads no consequences. Then she displays that undaunted spirit which neither courts difficulties nor evades them; that resignation which utters neither murmurs nor regret, and the patience in suffering, which seems victorious even over death itself.—*Judge Story.*

FRUIT TREES.



ORNAMENTAL TREES, ROSES, FLOWERING PLANTS, &c. NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK in NEWTON, 5½ miles from Boston, by the City Mills.

This Nursery now comprises a rare and extraordinary collection of fruit trees, Trees and Shrubs of Ornament, Roses, &c. and covers the most of 18 acres. Of *new celebrated Pears alone*, 150 kinds, a part of which, having already been proved in our climate, are specially recommended.—Of Apples 200 kinds—Peaches 115 kinds—Cherries, 55 kinds—Plums, Nectarines, Almonds, Apricots, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, Strawberries, Figs, &c. &c.—selections from the best varieties known—a collection in unequal proportions of 800 varieties of fruit.

White mulberries for silk worms—the fruit poor. Also the MORUS MULTICAULIS or *New Chinese Mulberry*, a beautiful fruit tree, so superior for silk worms to all others.

Of ROSES. A superb collection of from 300 to 400 hardy and China varieties; selections from numerous importations, and first rate sources. White Flowering Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Honeysuckles, Azaleas, &c. &c.—in all, of Ornamental trees, and shrubs, 650 varieties. Of Herbaceous flowering plants, a choice selection of 280 varieties, including the Pæonies, *Moutan and Papareracea*—and 24 other kinds—and 83 splendid varieties of double Dahlias.

Gentlemen are invited to forward their orders early Address to WILLIAM KENRICK, NEWTON. Trees, &c. delivered in Boston free of charge for transportation, and suitably packed, and from thence when ordered duly forwarded, by land or sea. Or orders will receive the same attention if left with GEO. C. BARRETT, who is agent, at his seed store and New England Farmer Office, Nos. 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston. Catalogues gratis on application. Jy 17

REDUCTION IN PRICES OF TREES, &c.

WM. PRINCE & SONS have determined in consequence of the pecuniary pressure, to reduce the prices of a great variety of Trees and Plants, where orders are sent for a considerable amount: and all persons who desire Fruit and Ornamental Trees; Flowering Shrubs and Plants; Greenhouse Trees and Plants; Splendid Dahlias; or Seeds—will on applying to them *direct by mail*, with a list of the articles wanted, be promptly furnished with a printed sheet explaining the reduced rates.—The Chinese Mulberry, or Morus multicaulis are now reduced to $25 per 100, and $4½ per dozen.—Apple trees in great variety $20 to $25 per 100.—Pears $37½ per 100, and extra large ditto 50 cents each; and 50,000 are two, three, and four years grafted.—Peaches $20 and 25 per 100.—Large Orange Quinces $30 per 100.—English and Spanish Filberts $25 per 100.—Fine Red Raspberries $6 per 100.—Large Red and Yellow Antwerp $16 per 100.—Gooseberries, finest Lancashire varieties $20 per 100; and Large Red White and Black English Currants $16 per 100.—Isabella Grape, 3 years old vines $25 per 100, and 2 years ditto $20 per 100.—Catawba, Alexander, Wine, York Claret, York Madeira, and Scuppernong, $25 per 100.—Herbemont's Madeira, Troy and Elsingburgh, $30 per 100.—Norton's Virginia Seedling $35 per 100.—The collection of choice European Grapes is unrivalled.—Chinese Ailanthus, 4 feet high, $4½ per dozen and larger sizes in proportion.—A reduction is made on a great many kinds of Roses, Pæonies, Chrysanthemums, &c.—Double Dahlias of such fine assorted kinds as have been most increased, will be supplied at $3, $4½ and $6 per dozen, according to excellence, and selected by ourselves. The roots can be sent to any distance.—The new varieties of Flemish and English Pears having been introduced by us and greatly increased, the prices of the greater part have been reduced, and the trees are mostly of fine size and three years ingrafted.—The Ornamental Trees and Shrubs of most kinds are large and thrifty, and of double or treble the value of smaller ones, which is a most decided advantage, being a gain of several years in embellishment.

N. B. Having no Agent at Boston, the Commission of 10 per cent. usually allowed for Agency, will be credited to the purchasers, and be deducted from the amount of the bills rendered. The stock of Dahlias being so very large, they will be furnished on the most favorable terms possible.

Linnæan Botanic Garden and Nurseries,
Flushing, near New-York, Feb. 10, 1834.

APPLE TREES FOR SALE.

3600 budded Apple Trees, consisting of Baldwins, Russetts, Siberian Crab, Porter, River, Rhode Island Greenings, and Blue Pearmains. The above are very thrifty Trees, and in fine order for transplanting, being four years from the bud. Inquire of JONAS WYETH, Fresh Pond Hotel, Cambridge.
March 13, 1834. 8t

DAMAGED BISHOPS LAWN AND MUSLINS.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, at No. 414 Washington Street, will open for sale this day,

1 Case wet (but not damaged) Bishops Lawn.
1 do. do. do. Book Muslin.

Also, 1 do. Superfine 6-4 Cambric Dimoties, which will be offered by the Piece at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
March 14, 1834.

GOOSEBERRIES.

A new importation of superior kinds, just received, of all colors, by WM. KENRICK, Newton.

THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER

Is published every Wednesday Evening, at $3 per annum, payable at the end of the year—but those who pay within sixty days from the time of subscribing, are entitled to a deduction of fifty cents.

☞ No paper will be sent to a distance without payment being made in advance.

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